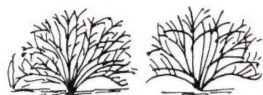


# BASIC PRUNING PRACTICES

## Proper Way to Prune Shrubs



Before After

A tangled jungle of stems calls for a thinning out of the oldest and poorest branches which should be cut back to the ground. Long, unsightly canes should be pruned back to preserve the natural shape of the shrub.

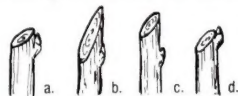
## Shrub Pruning at Planting



Before After

Barerooted stock should usually be pruned back one fourth or more, so that moisture given off by the top will not exceed root-supply capacity. Broken or ragged ends of the roots should also be removed before planting.

## Cutting in Relation to Buds



a. correct; b. too much surface; c. too long a stub; d. too close to bud.

## Wound Protection

Trim wounds to a tapered or oval shape. Every cut of more than 1½ inches in diameter should have a protective coat of Seymour Smith Tree Wound Dressing.



# ...AND HINTS

Cut off a diseased, dead, or broken branch from any tree or plant at any time. Prune the weaker of two rubbing or interfering branches that are developing bark wounds — the quicker the better.

Always prune flush to the parent branch or trunk. If only the end of a branch is dead, cut just beyond and close to a bud. Note: Be sure the branch is dead — not dormant. Give it the fingernail test by denting the bark for color.

Don't leave stubs or ragged cuts. Always use sharp, clean-cutting tools.

Keep trees out of foundation plantings. Never let trees and shrubs block out windows of the house.

All bark wounds over 1½" in diameter should have a protective coating.

Prune a hedge so that the plants grow wider at the base than at the top.

Pruning top terminal branches produces a low-spreading tree. By pruning lateral or side branches, the tree will grow upward — less bushy.

Keep pruning shears sharp and well oiled and use the right tool for the job.

In the garden, it's good practice to carry pruning shears. The "SNAP-CUT"® is lightweight and ideal for this purpose. There's usually work for it.

Keep your feet on the ground. Don't use step ladders, chairs, or other make-shifts to prune the upper branches — use long-handled pruners.

Don't climb trees — it's too hazardous — that's the job for a professional arborist who has proper equipment and knows how to use it.

Do not use pruning tools near electric wires. Use only while standing firmly on dry land.

\*EVERY GOOD GARDENER IS A GOOD PRUNER\*

# The Professionals' Choice



# PRUNING and TRIMMING TOOLS

The quality tools for faster, easier pruning, trimming, cutting.



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# CLIP 'N SWEEP THE FIRST REEL-TYPE GRASS SHEAR

- Vertical-sweep blade cuts just like a reel mower.
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- Lightweight, perfectly balanced, easy to hold and use.



- Easy-action thumb catch.
- Fast, clean, easy-cutting hardened and tempered blades.
- Self-honing blades.
- Stabilized blade tension for powerful cutting action.

# THE ORIGINAL anvil PRUNING SHEAR

- 8" anvil action.
- Easy-cutting, self-cleaning Teflon-S® coated blade.
- Capacity to cut 3/4" limbs.



- Heavily chrome plated.
- Comfortable vinyl grips.
- Quick-lock positive catch.

# TIMBERLINE® THE ONLY GEAR- DRIVEN TELESCOPING TREE PRUNER

- 3 times more cutting power than other pruners.
- Multi-power pulley design and gear drive make it easy to cut limbs up to 1 1/4" thick.
- Telescoping fiberglass poles easily adjust to any length between 6' and 12'.



- 16" saw blade for cutting larger limbs.
- Teflon-S® coated pruner and saw blades for easier, cleaner cutting.
- Ideal for the homeowner—lightweight, easy to use and store.

Ask for the No. 727  
Grass Shear

Ask for the No. 19T  
Pruning Shear

Ask for the No. 312T  
Tree Pruner

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# COMPACT POCKET PRUNER AND FLOWER PICKER

- One of the original anvil pruners developed by Snap-Cut.
- 6 1/2" anvil action.
- Lightweight, pocket size for light pruning and flower picking.



- Comfortable vinyl grips.
- Heavily chrome plated.
- Easy-cutting, self-cleaning, Teflon-S®coated blade.



# HEAVY-DUTY HEDGE SHEAR

- Top-quality metal-handle shear, fitted with non-slip grips.
- 9" Teflon-S®coated blades, precision ground and notched for heavy cuts.
- Tension bar automatically holds proper blade tension for easy cutting.
- Tension bar acts as shock absorber, makes trimming easier on wrists, arms.
- Strong, lightweight, well-balanced shears.



# FOLDING PRUNING/ CAMPING SAW



- Ideal around the home or on camping trips.
- Perfect for pruning, with finely ground, needle-sharp teeth for easy, clean cutting.
- Teflon-S®coated 10" blade prevents rusting.
- Teeth enclosed in handle when folded. Spring-loaded catch locks in open position.



**Ask for the No. 18T  
Pruner**



**Ask for the No. 354-9T  
Hedge Shear**



**Ask for the No. 910  
Pruning Saw**



# PRUNING GUIDE

VARIETY	WHEN	HOW
Apple	Winter or Early Spring	Train for low head. Prune moderately — keep open with main branches well spaced. Avoid sharp V-shaped crotches.
Bayberry	Early Spring	Little pruning required except to remove a few old branches. Head back to keep shape.
Blackberry	After Bearing and in Summer	Remove at ground canes that bore last crop. In summer, cut back new shoots 3½ feet high.
Butterfly Bush	Early Spring	Cut dead wood — remove some old branches. Head in to keep plant properly shaped.
Cherry	Winter or Early Spring	Prune moderately — cut back slightly the most vigorous shoots.
Clematis	Spring	Cut weak growth — save as much old wood as possible.
Crab	Early Spring	Prune moderately — cut out suckers.
Currant	Early Spring	Remove old unfruitful growth. Encourage new shoots.
Deutzias	After Flowering	Remove a few older branches, all dead wood. Do not let growth get too dense.
Dogwood, Flowering	After Flowering	Remove dead wood only.
Dogwood, Other	Spring	Varieties grown for colored twigs should have old growth removed to encourage bright new shoots.
Elderberry	After Fruiting	Prune severely — remove half of season's growth.
Forsythia	After Flowering	Remove a few older branches at the ground each year. Head back new growth as necessary.
Gooseberry	Early Spring	Same as currant.
Grape	Late Winter or Early Spring, Before Sap Starts	Heavy pruning of old wood to encourage new wood. Remove old branches to main vine. Cut back previous year's growth to four eyes.
Honeysuckle, Bush	After Fruiting	Cut out some old branches — keep bush open.
Hydrangea	Early Spring	Hills of snow variety — cut to ground. Others — remove dead and weak growth, cut old flowering stems back to two eyes.
Laurel, Mountain	After Flowering	Prune very little — remove a few old branches at ground from weak, leggy plants to induce growth from roots.

VARIETY	WHEN	HOW
Lilac	After Flowering	Remove diseased, scaly growth, cut old flower heads, cut surplus sucker growth.
Mock Orange	After Flowering	Cut dead wood and a few old branches to thin out.
Peach	Early Spring	Prune vigorously — remove half of previous year's growth. Keep tree headed low and thinned out.
Plum	Early Spring	Remove dead and diseased branches. Keep tree shaped by cutting back rank growth — prune moderately.
Quince	Early Spring	Cut back young trees to form low, open head. Little pruning of older trees required except to remove dead and weak growth.
Raspberry	After Bearing and in Summer	Remove at ground in fall canes which bore last crop. In summer, head back new canes 20" to 22" high.
Rhododendron	After Flowering	Same as Laurel, Mountain.
Roses, Climbing	After Flowering	Cut out half of old growth at ground. Retain vigorous new shoots from root for next year's flowers. Head back as necessary.
Roses—Tea, Hybrid, & Perpetual	Spring After Frosts	Cut dead and weak growth. Shorten remaining branches or canes to four eyes for weak growers and five eyes for vigorous varieties.
Rose of Sharon	When Buds Start	Cut winter-killed growth back to live wood.
Snowberry	Early Spring	Thin out some old branches. Cut back last season's growth of that part remaining to three eyes or buds.
Trumpet Vine	Early Spring	Prune side branches severely to the main stem.
Viburnum	Early Spring	Prune lightly — remove dead, weak, and a few old branches.
Virginia Creeper	Spring	Clip young plants freely. Older plants require little pruning except for some thinning and to remove old growth.
Weigela	After Flowering	Prune lightly — remove dead, weak growth and head in. Cut out a few old branches at the ground to induce new growth.
Wisteria	Spring	Cut back new growth to spurs at axils of leaves. Repeat in mid-summer.